

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

Michael Cirkunovs,

Plaintiff,

v.

Zuffa LLC, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:25-cv-00914-RFB-BNW

ORDER

Before this Court is Defendants' motion seeking to seal and/or redact the brief and exhibits attached to its Statement of Missing Information (at ECF No. 72).¹ ECF No. 79. No opposition has been filed.

I. Analysis

Generally, the public has a right to inspect and copy judicial records. *Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006). Such records are presumptively publicly accessible. *Id.* Consequently, a party seeking to seal a judicial record bears the burden of overcoming this strong presumption. *Id.* In the case of dispositive motions, the party seeking to seal the record must articulate compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings that outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure, such as the public interest in understanding the judicial process. *Id.* at 1178-79 (alteration and internal quotation marks and citations omitted). The Ninth Circuit has further held that the full presumption of public access applies to technically non-dispositive motions and attached documents as well if the motion is "more than tangentially related to the merits of the case." *Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1101 (9th Cir. 2016).

Among the compelling reasons which may justify sealing a record are when such court files might have become a vehicle for improper purposes, such as the use of records to gratify

¹ The sealed/unredacted brief and exhibits are filed at ECF No. 74.

1 private spite, promote public scandal, circulate libelous statements, or release trade secrets.
2 *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179 (quotation omitted). However, avoiding a litigant’s embarrassment,
3 incrimination, or exposure to further litigation will not, without more, compel the court to seal its
4 records. *Id.*

5 “[A] different standard applies to ‘private materials unearthed during discovery,’ as such
6 documents are not part of the judicial record.” *Pintos v. Pac. Creditors Ass’n*, 605 F.3d 665 (9th
7 Cir. 2010) (citing *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180). Under Rule 26(c), a court may enter a protective
8 order “to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden
9 or expense.” “The relevant standard for purposes of Rule 26(c) is whether good cause exists to
10 protect the information from being disclosed to the public by balancing the needs for discovery
11 against the need for confidentiality.” *Pintos*, 605 F.3d at 678 (quotation omitted). Given the
12 “weaker public interest in nondispositive materials,” the court applies the good cause standard in
13 evaluating whether to seal documents attached to a nondispositive motion. *Id.* “Nondispositive
14 motions ‘are often unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause of action,’ and,
15 as a result, the public’s interest in accessing dispositive materials does ‘not apply with equal
16 force’ to non-dispositive materials.” *Id.* (citing *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179). It is within the
17 court’s discretion whether to seal documents. *Id.* at 679.

18 Defendants seek to seal/redact several documents filed in a statement regarding missing
19 documents. Because these documents are attached to a matter that is not dispositive or more than
20 tangentially related to the merits of the case, this Court applies the good cause standard.
21 *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179.

22 Good cause exists to seal/redact the exhibits in question.

23 Exhibits 2-3, 5, 13, 35, and 43 contain detailed device and application inventories for
24 Defendants’ employees and sensitive security information. The disclosure of this information
25 risks exploitation and circumvention of security protocols, and therefore it should be sealed, as
26 this Court has previously recognized. See *Evans v. Nye Cnty.*, No. 2:20-cv-01919-RFB-VCF,
27 2023 WL 362818, at *13 (D. Nev. Jan. 19, 2023) (Boulware, J.) (sealing sensitive security
28 operational details).

1 Exhibit 4 is an instant or text message thread. The redacted portions contain personally
2 identifying information (“PII”) (phone numbers) and nonpublic strategy, negotiation, or
3 operational content. Redaction of PII is authorized by rule and local practice. Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.2;
4 LR IC 6-1. Where the messages discuss competitively sensitive business information, good cause
5 exists to apply Defendant’s proposed redactions on that basis as well. *First 100 LLC v. Omni Fin.,*
6 *LLC*, No. 2:16-cv-00099-RFB-CWH, 2016 WL 5661916, at *1 (D. Nev. Sept. 29, 2016)
7 (Boulware, J.) (“Protecting proprietary information from public knowledge is sufficient under the
8 stricter ‘compelling reasons’ standard, and is therefore sufficient in this instance in which the
9 lower ‘good cause’ standard applies.”). Courts routinely seal confidential business information,
10 internal financials, and sensitive security materials from competitive misuse or operational
11 compromise.

12 Exhibit 1 is an internal organizational chart. Courts in this District have sealed
13 organizational charts because they contain “confidential internal business deliberations,
14 organization, and capabilities.” *Clark v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, No. 3:08-cv-00158-LRH-
15 VPC, 2010 WL 1006823, at *1 (D. Nev. Mar. 16, 2010).

16 Exhibits 11, 14, 26, and 40 contain nonpublic payments, contractual obligations, and
17 negotiation positions, which would cause competitive harm and prejudice future negotiations if
18 disclosed, particularly where the privacy interests of unrelated counterparties is threatened. See
19 *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179–80.

20 Exhibits 7, 9, and 10 relate to agreements are not related to the underlying litigation, and
21 therefore any corresponding benefit to public access is low. Additionally, unsealing these
22 agreements will harm Defendants’ relationships with the non-parties who are counterparties to the
23 agreements, given that it was the parties’ express understanding that the agreements would be
24 kept confidential. *Leftenant v. Blackmon*, No. 2:18-CV-01948-EJY, 2020 WL 6747710, at *3 (D.
25 Nev. Nov. 17, 2020).

26 Exhibits 8, 18-20, 32, and 38-39 are email chains and agreements containing PII. As
27 mentioned above, redaction of PII is allowed by the local rules. Additionally, disclosure of non-
28 party fighters PII would cause competitive harm and prejudice future negotiations. See

1 *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179–80; *In re Elec. Arts, Inc.*, 298 F. App'x 568, 569-570 (9th Cir. 2008)
2 (explaining that competitive harm exists where information is given to “competitors who do not
3 know or use it” and “might harm a litigant’s competitive standing.”).

4 Lastly, the brief at ECF No. 72 references the contents of the exhibits discussed above or
5 similar documents.


6 **I. CONCLUSION**

7 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Defendants’ Motion to Seal at ECF No. 79 is
8 **GRANTED.**

9 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court is directed to maintain under seal
10 the exhibits at ECF No. 74.

11 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court is directed to unseal ECF No. 72
12 as that filing does not contain any of the information the Defendants seek to maintain under seal.

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16 DATED: December 17, 2025

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20 BRENDA WEKSLER
21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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